

"SHANNONISM" AS AN ISSUE IN POLITICS

OLD DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADERSHIP HAS REVIVED THE ISSUE OF 1904 AND 1908

PHELPS IS BACK OF STATE CHAIRMAN SHANNON—MEN WHO WERE REPUDIATED ARE NOW AT THE FRONT.

We have heard considerable in this campaign about "Cannonism" being one of the political issues upon which the people will have to decide. But an issue of far more importance to the people of Missouri is the issue of "Shannonism." The success of a ticket managed by such an organization would mean a continuation of the same influences that were so influential in the last Democratic Senate. And the danger that unfair methods will be resorted to to carry this election and which, if successful, become the established practice in Missouri, can be best understood by those familiar with "Shannonism" in Jackson County.—Governor Hadley.

In 1904 the honest, determined Democrats of Missouri arose in their might and utterly routed and defeated the Democratic party leaders who had disgraced and almost ruined the party organization. These leaders had for years permitted the paid lobbyists of railroad and other corporations to defeat wholesome legislation at the capitol, to bribe State Senators and Representatives and to use even the clerks in each branch of the Legislature to do their dirty work. These lobbyists were, almost without exception, prominent in the councils of the Democratic party. Even the Democratic Lieutenant Governor of the State had been used by them, and because of his bold alliance with them had been caught with their brand upon him, indicted by a grand jury and had left the State, after being saved from the just consequences of his folly through their influence—and had also abandoned his office in disgrace. Senators had also been openly accused of bribery and some of them indicted. The politics of the State had been corrupted and polluted till the people were sick at heart.

Joseph W. Folk won the Democratic nomination for Governor over the mad-dened and almost vicious opposition of the party leaders, and in his campaign denounced them vigorously. He told more about corruption within his party than Republicans had ever known or ever attempted to tell. He was elected by a big majority, though every other candidate on the Democratic State ticket, Governor and Representatives elected enough of the Senators and Representatives to control the Legislature and elect a United States Senator.

The people believed that the "Old Gang" Democratic leaders and the lobbyists who had been so intimately associated with them had been permanently defeated and would never again be tolerated by the Democratic party.

But they were mistaken.

Col. Bill Phelps, the chief lobbyist, has not only come to the front again in Democratic politics, but has shown more positive strength as a party leader than either of the present distinguished Democratic candidates for United States Senator. Against the protest of Hon. D. R. Francis, he placed his old associate and assistant, Joe Shannon, at the head of the Democratic State ticket. Shannon had already made terms with Jim Reed, the other leading Democratic Senatorial candidate, and paved the way for the work of Phelps by placing the Reed men in a position where they could not successfully oppose him. He is now the chief of Missouri Democrats, in official party position, and it is his hand that is guiding the Democratic campaign today.

Phelps has been taken up at home and nominated by the Democrats of the First Legislative district of Jasper County for a seat in the Legislature. Frank Farris is the Democratic nominee for Representative in Crawford County. Other Democratic leaders who were repudiated in 1904 are back in party harness and active in the pending campaign.

A PART OF WHICH HE IS WHOM.

(From the Jackson Cash-Book, a Loyal Democratic Weekly.)

We Democrats have always contended against the Republican idea that the tariff should be revised by its friends. If we apply the same principle in electing a United States Senator, we will not elect a man to assist in taking the control of Congress out of the hands of the interests who is himself a part of the interests. Francis, the \$25,000,000 candidate for the Senate, himself belongs to the crowd whose control of legislation we want to put an end to. What do you want to send him to the Senate for? Whose interests do you suppose he will look after first, the interests of the people or those of himself and the capitalists he is associated with?

The "Old Gang" element, having silenced all criticism within their party by the sharp practice permitted at the Jackson Day love feast at Kansas City in January, has seized the reins of the party organization and is now driving the Bourbon stage coach to a precipice or to new pastures and green fields where some of them flourished and fattened before the storm struck them in 1904.

Shannonism in the Saddle.

However much it may be regretted by Democratic nominees and by honest Democrats who desire pure and clean politics and consequent good government, the Democratic party is again under the hands of men who were repudiated by them in 1904 and the old issue is to be met again—this time under the name of "Shannonism," because Shannon is general-in-chief now. If there is any substantial reason why those who opposed the old Democratic leadership in 1904, and again in 1908, should support a Shannonized leadership now, it does not appear on the surface of things political.

How the Railroad Lobbyists Defeat Legislation.

Although the people know that lobbyists defeat legislation they do not know how it is done. Phelps, Shannon and other lobbyists know so many tricks that it is not strange to one who has been about legislative halls that they have so often succeeded with schemes accomplished through parliamentary proceedings when they could not have secured votes enough to kill an objectionable bill by direct vote. One case in point will show how the trick of keeping a bill in the hands of a chairman or a member of a committee in the Senate results in its final defeat by default.

A maximum freight rate bill passed the lower house of the legislature in 1901, after a hard struggle between the railroad lobbyists and honest representatives. It was immediately sent to the senate, where it was read by its title in the usual way and subsequently referred to the committee on railroads and internal improvements for examination and recommendation. Nothing more was heard of it on the floor of the senate till it was too late in the session for its mature consideration. How it was killed was told by the Jefferson City correspondent of the Globe-Democrat of March 16, 1901. The correspondent wired the following report to that paper, and it was published under bold headlines:

(Globe-Democrat, March 16, 1901.)

"Whaley Was Too Busy—Maximum Freight Rate Bill Killed by Sharp Practice."

Jefferson City, March 15, 1901.—A blow was openly struck at the lobby this morning in the senate. It was not only a direct maneuver, but a blow at the integrity of the senate as well. The cause of the trouble was the maximum freight rate bill, introduced in the House by Representative Hall of Saline county and passed by the House on February 14. On February 21st the bill was referred in the Senate to the Committees on Railroads and Internal Improvements. No report has been made on the measure. Senator Whaley, of St. Clair county, is chairman of the committee. The resolution that stirred up the hornets' nest reads as follows:

"Whereas, House Bill 224 passed the House on February 14 by a unanimous vote of that body, and whereas, it has been in the Senate Committee on Railroads and Internal Improvements for the past month, and whereas, this bill is of vital importance to the mercantile and shipping industries of this state; therefore, be it resolved, that the chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Internal Improvements is hereby instructed to report on House Bill 224 forthwith."

Senator Biggs of Audrain county offered the resolution shortly after the Senate convened. Secretary Roach had hardly finished reading the paper before Senator Morton of Ray arose, making a point of order that the resolution was practically a suspension of the rules and should consequently be laid over one day. Senator Clay suggested a motion was in order to suspend the rules and act on the reso-

A SONG WITHOUT MUSIC.

(Wayne Whipple, in Saturday Evening Post.)

Vote, man, vote!
'Tis the noblest thing that any man can do
For himself and home and all that's good and true.
If you are a man—a man all through and through—
You will vote, man, vote!

Vote, man, vote!
When you catch "the ring" in any fraud or trick,
If you do not vote you have no right to kick;
You can break it up; then go and knock it quick,
With a vote, man, vote!

Vote, man, vote!
Where there is a wrong there's sure to be a right;
When you do not vote 'tis but yourself you spite,
Do not be afraid and keep out of the fight—
Go and vote, man, vote!

Vote, man, vote!
Do not call yourself a live American,
Nor pretend to love your country or your clan;
Never claim to be a "decent sort of man"
Till you vote, man, vote!

lution. President Lee supported this view. As soon as the point was made Senator Whaley disappeared.

After this incident Morton asked the author of the resolution to postpone the matter until the committee chairman could be sent for.

Whaley, it seems, who is also a member of the Auditing Committee, hastened to his "duties" in that direction, but was struck with "remorse" at not having performed his duties relative to the bill, and was making his way back to the Senate when he was met with a request to "go back to the auditor's office (where he had been at work) and burn warrants." He had previously been instructed by the Senate to burn all warrants that had been cancelled by the Auditing Committee.

This could not go on continually. A compromise was effected. Senator Biggs agreed to refrain from bringing the matter up until tomorrow morning, on the condition that Senator Whaley would make either a favorable or unfavorable report at that time. Monday had been fixed as the day of adjournment and the lobby is doing everything possible to postpone for a day or two all corporation bills in order that the rush during the last hours of the Legislature will overshadow corporation bills and add to their defeat. Apparently the consequence of delay was not apparent to Senator Biggs, who has always been consistent in his actions in the Senate.

Shortly before 6 o'clock Senator Martin of Saline county introduced the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Senator John C. Whaley, chairman of Committee on Railroads and Internal Improvements, has in his session House Bill No. 224, known as the maximum freight rate bill, and, whereas, there is a resolution now

pending in this body requesting him to report said bill at once to the Senate, and further consideration thereof has been postponed on account of his absence, awaiting his appearance on the floor of the Senate; and, whereas, he is now in the city but absent from the Senate; therefore, be it resolved, that the Sergeant-at-Arms be required to wait upon Senator John C. Whaley and bring him before this body."

The clerk had hardly finished reading the resolution when Senator Farris, of Crawford county, moved to lay it on the table.

He had hardly taken his seat before Senator Morton of Ray exclaimed, rushing to the front of the Speaker's stand: "That resolution is an insult to one of the most respectable members of this body and I regret it has occurred. I move that all of its proceedings be expunged from the records."

The motion was put and carried before the opposition knew what had transpired. Mr. Martin, of Saline, was on the alert, however, and voted "No." All was confusion, each Senator demanded the floor, but the Ray county statesman regained the floor and moved adjournment under the rules. This was declared carried by President Lee, and the only chance to have the stock yards bill read the first time in order that it can be read on three separate days to become a law, was thus defeated. At a meeting of the Railroad Committee, held to-night, no action was taken on the report of the committee on the freight rate bill to be made in the morning, according to the agreement between Senator Whaley and Senator Biggs, the number of the resolution compelling a report instantly. There is little probability that the bill will get before the Senate in the closing days.

DEMOCRATS WOULD IMPOVERISH FARMERS TO CHEAPEN LIVING IN CITIES

DEMOCRATS PROMISE WORKING PEOPLE, CLERKS AND MIDDLE CLASSES OF CITIES TO REDUCE PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

One of the achievements of the Republican party, through tariff legislation, has been protection of the industries of American cities against the cheap products of the over-crowded cities of older countries. This policy has filled our cities with manufacturing plants and attracted to them millions of mechanics and working men. These people cannot produce eggs, meats, vegetables or grains. They must be fed by the farmers. They are the chief consumers of farm products. They make good wages and can buy what they want to eat. They keep up the market where the farmer sells his products. They are such liberal "feeders" that they eat more than the surplus the farmers have to sell. Hence the prices of farm products are now high. This, of course, is not objected to by the farmers, but the Democratic State Committee evidently "views with alarm" the tendency of farmers to collect the market price for products and the necessity of city people paying that price.

Recently the Democratic State Committee circulated thousands of little dodgers among wage-earners in the city of St. Louis and in other cities of the State, suggesting that the Democrats want to restore the farm product prices of 1896—and the price of sugar, the only article on their list that Missouri farmers do not produce.

They were careful not to let this circular or campaign dodger get out of town. They do not want the farmers to see it, because they don't want farmers to think about the inevitable result, on their interests, of a return to conditions that existed in 1896.

Here is a reduced fac simile of the Democratic document put out to catch the votes of city people who consume what Missouri farmers produce:

ASK THE STANDPATTERS TO EXPLAIN ABOUT THESE STORE BILLS

Suppose you have purchased of the provision dealer in the last two weeks exactly what you purchased in the corresponding two weeks of 1896.

Here is Your Two Weeks Store Bill in 1896		Here is Your Two Weeks Store Bill Today	
2 lbs. Salt Pork	10c	2 lbs. Salt Pork	32c
5 lbs. Pork Ribs	30c	5 lbs. Pork Ribs	90c
4 lbs. Smoked Shoulders	28c	4 lbs. Smoked Shoulders	64c
2 lbs. Sausage	14c	2 lbs. Sausage	34c
5 lbs. Lard	25c	5 lbs. Lard	85c
5 lbs. Corned Beef	25c	5 lbs. Corned Beef	70c
4 lbs. Butter	64c	4 lbs. Butter	\$1.04
2 doz. Eggs	26c	2 doz. Eggs	64c
1 lb. Cheese	13c	1 lb. Cheese	22c
2 qts. Beans	8c	2 qts. Beans	20c
Barrel Flour	\$4.00	Barrel Flour	\$6.50
4 lbs. Fowl	48c	4 lbs. Fowl	\$1.40
21 lbs. Sugar	\$1.00	21 lbs. Sugar	\$1.31
2 lbs. Steak	32c	2 lbs. Steak	70c
5 lbs. Roast Beef	60c	5 lbs. Roast Beef	\$1.40
Bag of Corn	65c	Bag of Corn	\$1.60
Bushel Oats	28c	Bushel Oats	55c
\$9.76		\$19.31	

The Standpatters Say You Can't Afford to Disturb Present Conditions by Reducing the Present Tariff.

Look at these two Store Bills. — Ask the Standpatters to Explain.

IS PHELPS "AVAILABLE?"

When it became known last June that Colonel Bill Phelps would be a candidate for the Legislature from the Carthage district of Jasper County, the St. Louis Republic protested. Several editorials concerning Phelps appeared in that paper in quick succession. The one in the issue of June 3 has become famous in Missouri. It is here reproduced exactly as it appeared in the Republic:

NOT AVAILABLE.

The Republic desires to take sharp issue with Colonel W. H. Phelps of Jasper County, who declared recently, in announcing his candidacy for the nomination for the office of Representative from the First district of Jasper County, that he had but yielded to the universal request of the local Democracy. We do not believe that the Jasper County Democracy yearns to commit har-kari; nor do we believe that the rank and file of its members approve the kind of politics of which Colonel Phelps is Missouri's most conspicuous and notorious exponent.

The Colonel is a man of many engaging qualities, a charming raconteur, a maker of epigrams, a "master of assemblies" in a sense undreamed of by the corner of the phrase. He is altogether free from the vice of hypocrisy; he has never "pandered to the moral sense of the community." On the contrary, his frank confessions of his own shortcomings have constituted not the least of his claims upon the attention of the people of the State.

But Colonel Phelps was for years the "legislative agent" of the Missouri Pacific Railroad in Jefferson City, and has undoubtedly distributed more "free" transportation to legislators and delegates to political conventions than any other living man. He belongs to a political order of things that is passing because the popular verdict has been pronounced against it. The American people are doing things in a different way now; the old order has changed; it stands condemned because it was unworthy to be perpetuated.

It would be tant to hold Colonel Phelps solely responsible for the abuses which he fostered; the legislators of Missouri took the passes he wrote with so free a hand; the party leaders—on both sides—considered him a most useful man as convention time approached. But while he had many faithful co-workers and many more incidental beneficiaries who now look at him with cold and critical eye, the fact remains that he gave his life and his very considerable talents to activities which the public conscience now condemns, and that the "system" and the man are so completely one that to approve the one is to endorse the other.

If it were true—which we do not for the moment believe—that he and he only could carry for the Democracy a district which at the last election, with a total vote of 5,612, gave the Republican candidate a plurality of 452 and a clear majority of 164, his election would still be too high a price to pay for party success. Even if the Senatorial election should turn on the vote of the Representative from the First district of Jasper County, it would still be too high. Elections come and go; the party endures. The Democracy can afford no compromise with the principles represented by the "legislative agent" who for so many years, passbook in hand, worked his will among the lawmakers at Jefferson City.

TALKING AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE WHILE FREELY SPENDING MONEY

For several weeks the Democratic State Committee has been publishing in weekly Democratic papers figures furnished by State Auditor Gordon, intended to show that Republican state officials, in 1905 and 1906, and Governor Hadley, in 1909 and 1910, expended, for continuing expenses of their respective offices, a great deal more money from the public treasury than the Democratic officials who succeeded them in 1909, or Governor Folk, who preceded Governor Hadley. The figures covered alleged expenditures for the first twenty months of the term of each official. Comparison was made of expenditures during the first twenty months because, at the time the figures were compiled, the present Democratic state officials and Governor Hadley had been in office for only twenty months; so the period covered for four Democratic officials—Major, Roach, Gordon and Cowgill—and for Governor Hadley extends from January, 1909, to September, 1910; while the period covered for Republican officials—Attorney General Hadley, and Swanger, Gmelich and Wilder—and for Governor Folk extends from January, 1905, to September, 1906. The expenditures included during the period are exclusive of regular salaries but include additional pay allowed for stenographers and extra clerks. The range of these expenditures includes the much discussed team and survey for Governor Hadley, which was paid for out of an appropriation made by the legislature for the expenses of the Governor's mansion.

Republicans have not been disposed to parade the expenses of Governor Folk, or, in fact, the expenses of any state official, but as the Gordon figures have been put out to prove the Democratic charge of Republican extravagance the Republicans thought it but fair to investigate Gordon's figures and to show the real facts whatever they might be. As the Republican state officers held up by Gordon as extravagant public officials had managed their offices with scrupulous regard for proper economy they felt sure that Gordon's figures were misleading, so they asked Mr. Sherman Gresham, who was chief clerk in the Auditor's office under Mr. Wilder, and who is an expert accountant, to go into the Auditor's office and get from the books and records the exact expenditures of the Republican officials from January, 1905, to September, 1906, and the expenditures of Governor Folk (Dem.) during that period; and then to get the expenditures of the four present Democratic officials who succeeded Republicans in the offices of Attorney General, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer, and the expenditures of Governor Hadley, from January, 1909, to September 1, 1910, in order to compare the figures thus obtained from the Auditor's books and records with the figures furnished to the Democratic State Committee by Mr. Gordon. Mr. Gresham was permitted to examine the books and records and the result was astounding to Democratic leaders and to newspaper editors who had accepted the State Auditor's figures without question.

The most amusing thing revealed is the fact that Gordon himself spent \$6,421.11 more in his first twenty months than did his predecessor, W. W. Wilder—that he was the most prodigal of all the present Democratic state officials.

The figures submitted by Mr. Gresham not only prove that the Gordon figures were intended to mislead and misinform the people of the state, but they prove that the four present Democratic state officials spent an average of \$3,948.83 each per month during the first twenty months of their respective terms more than their Republican predecessors. In other words, Major, Roach, Gordon and Cowgill, Democrats, spent \$15,795.33 more in twenty months than their Republican predecessors, Hadley, Swanger, Wilder and Gmelich. And Governor Folk spent \$3,973.28 more during his first twenty months in office than Governor Hadley spent during his first twenty months.

Evidently it does not pay to elect Democrats to state offices. They are expensive—and, like their distinguished fellow Democrat, Senator Stone, they are disposed to "hide the shells."

Champ Clark and every Democratic candidate for Congress in Missouri stands for free wool. The sheep owner who votes for such candidates will be shearing himself instead of his sheep.

WHAT MISSOURI URGENTLY NEEDS.

We need a new state capitol equal to the needs and commensurate with the dignity of Missouri's position in the sisterhood of states. We need public revenues for the improvement of our public schools, and for the construction of public roads, which will add to the value of every acre of land in Missouri and contribute to the improvement of the conditions of our social, religious and educational life. And with such a public policy, with a vigorous and impartial enforcement of the laws; with an equality of opportunities for the rich and for the poor, through the development of our undeveloped resources and the cultivation of the uncultivated soil, the people of Missouri can continue to successfully conduct that system of representative government which exists with the consent of the governed, and to promote the happiness and welfare of all the people.—Governor Hadley.